

The Marion Daily Mirror

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED
ON APPLICATION.

This paper receives the United Press Tele-
graphic News Service and Market Reports.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Single Copy 2c
Per Week by Carrier 10c
By Mail, Per Year \$4.00
Semi-Weekly Mirror, per year \$1.00

TELEPHONE - - - No. 9.

Weather for Ohio—Snow and colder
tonight. Wednesday fair except
snow in northern portion.

Next week will be a very ac-
ceptable time for Admiral Evans
to start for the Pacific. There
are no big murder trials to attract
attention from the cruise.

The newest advocate of temper-
ance is Adolphus Busch, the big
St. Louis brewer. He is about as
sincere as Speaker Cannon would
be if he came out for tariff re-
vision.

As soon as "Fighting Bob" makes
his start around the
Horn, we may expect a revival
of the cry of war with Japan.
"Kissing Bug" Hobson should
come out of hiding and make
another prediction anyway.

Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis
brewer favors closing saloons until
two o'clock on Sundays and then
opening them for the remainder
of the day. It would be more
humane to open them up at twelve
o'clock so the men could stop
on their way home from church
and get a drink.

While not desiring to "butt
in" we would like to suggest
that "Ground Hog Day" would be
a very appropriate time for the
Ohio Republican convention.

If the Republican State conven-
tion is to be held in February,
it is a bout time for President
Roosevelt to tell some man to
"make the fight" for Foraker's
place.

If Congressman Burton had not
taken President Roosevelt's advice
and "made the fight" against Tom
L. Johnson, there could not have
been all of this squabbling over
the Ohio senatorship. Scarcely a
man would have dared to enter
the race against the Cleveland con-
gressman.

RETURNING SANITY

The New York Central lines
have taken the initiative, among
the eastern railroads, in reducing
the running time of its fastest
train between New York and Chi-
cago. One hour and a half has
been added to the running time
of its Twentieth Century Limited.

It is indeed to be hoped that
this may be taken as an indication
of returning sanity upon the part
of the eastern roads. For years
there has existed a great rivalry
between competing lines to reduce
the running time between New
York and Chicago. Each line has
tried to beat all others by a few
minutes and the result has been
a great risk to the safety of pas-
sengers as shown in the horrible
wreck which occurred at Mentor,
Ohio, not many months ago, fol-
lowed by a series of lesser disasters
on other lines in rapid succession.
After these wrecks, efforts to re-
duce the running time were aban-
doned for a time, but the sched-
ule which had been established was
maintained.

Of course, all blame for this
reduction in time was placed upon
the railroads, and they were held
responsible, but it would be ex-

WHITING'S

The Standard in Box Papers,
we handle an exclusive line of
this high grade paper, at a mod-
erate price.

C. G. WIAIT

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
The Home of Post Cards.

treely difficult to place a hand
upon the man who really was re-
sponsible. The blame lay with the
travelling public in general. Had
there not been a demand for faster
service, the railroads would never
have established the schedule. But
the fault of the railroads lay in
their yielding to this popular de-
mand.

The New York Central has sig-
nified its intention to increase the
running time indicates a return-
ing sanity upon the part of at
least one railroad and it is to be
hoped the others will fall in
line and instead of rushing people
across the country at break-neck
speed with death or injury await-
ing them at every turn in the
road, lengthen the time so that
passengers may be carried with
a reasonable degree of certainty.

What Others Say.

WANTED A STATESMAN.
Representative Charles N. Fowler,
of New Jersey, Chairman of the
House Committee on Banking and
Currency, describes Secretary Cor-
telyou's new bond issues as "sur-
prising, extraordinary, unwarranted
and most unfortunate." So far as
the \$100,000,000 of Treasury cer-
tificates is concerned, Mr. Fowler
believes the issue is illegal.

This opinion from recognized
financial authority of the House of
Representatives can only increase
public perplexity as to why Mr.
Cortelyou is where he is. In its
immediate effect upon the public
welfare the office of secretary of
the treasury is the most important
in the Cabinet. In a financial
crisis its importance lowers
above that of all the other
Cabinet positions combined.

Partially all of President Roose-
velt's predecessors recognize it as
an office which required unusual
qualifications and the widest ex-
perience. To appreciate how little
Mr. Cortelyou's training as steno-
grapher, private secretary and per-
sonal appointee has fitted him for
the extremely delicate and responsi-
ble position he holds it is necessary
only to call the roll of previous
Secretaries of the Treasury.

Alexander Hamilton, the Father
of our Treasury system, was re-
cognized as one of the foremost
statesmen of his generation when
he entered Washington's Cabinet.
He had been a member of the Con-
stitutional Congress and the Constitu-
tional Convention. He was a
brilliant lawyer and the chief author
of "The Federalist," the profound-
est of all treatises on the Constitu-
tion. His writings have generally
conferred in Webster's eloquent
tribute to Hamilton's genius as a
financier: "He smote the rock of
the national resources and abundant
streams of revenue rushed forth;
he touched the dead corpse of
public credit and it sprang upon
its feet."

Oliver Wolcott, who succeeded
Hamilton, was the pupil of that
great master. He came of a family
which had been conspicuously and
honorably identified with public af-
fairs for three generations. He
served both as Auditor and Com-
ptroller of the Treasury under
Hamilton and was recognized as a
man eminently qualified to carry
on Hamilton's policies.

Samuel Dexter, who followed
Wolcott, had been a United States
Senator and was John Marshall's
successor as Secretary of War in
Adam's Cabinet. Albert Gallatin
was already recognized as one of
the commanding figures of Ameri-
can politics when Jefferson made
him Secretary of the Treasury. It
was by Gallatin's influence that
the Committee on Ways and Means
was created, and his fame as a
financier is second only to Ham-
ilton's.

A long line of less brilliant
successors such as Dallas, Craw-
ford, Rush, McLane and Duane
were all men of personal influ-
ence in public affairs before they
were called to the Treasury. Roger
B. Taney afterward became Chief
Justice of the United States Su-
preme Court while Robert J. Wal-
ker had been a United States
Senator and was a distinguished
student of economics long before
he became the author of the
Walker tariff. Levi Woodbury,
Thomas Ewing, Thomas Corwin,
Howell Cobb and John A. Dix
were equal if not superior in
ability and public experience to
Presidents under whom they serv-
ed, while men like John C.
Spencer and George M. Bibb, now
practically forgotten were among
the eminent lawyers of their gen-
eration.

Beginning with the civil war,
Salmon P. Chase had been a
United States Senator and Governor
of Ohio before Lincoln called him
to the Treasury, and he left the
Treasury to become Chief Justice of
the United States Supreme Court.

Chase's successor, William Pitt
Fessenden, had been distinguished
in public life for a quarter of a
century.

Following Fessenden came Hugh
McCulloch, who funded the na-
tional debt and who had served
for two years as Comptroller of
the Currency before he became
Secretary of the Treasury. Even
Grant, who shifted his Cabinet
more than Roosevelt and whose
Administration was a series of
scandals, selected men of experi-
ence as Secretary of the Treasury.
George S. Boutwell had been Gov-
ernor of Massachusetts and a mem-
ber of Congress for many years.
William A. Richardson, incapable
as he proved, was an accomplished
lawyer, a student of finance, and
had been the financial agent of
the Government in Europe. Benja-
min H. Bristow, who to Grant's
consternation exposed the Whiskey
Ring, was one of the foremost
figures in Kentucky politics and
was the choice of the reform
Republicans for President in 1876.
Lot M. Morrill had been in the
United States Senate nearly fifteen
years when he was called to the
treasury.

With Hayes came John Sherman,
who had been in Congress continu-
ally since 1855 and was admittedly
one of the ablest and most sagacious
leaders of his party. It was
Sherman who resumed specie pay-
ments. Of his successors, Windom,
Folger, Manning and Foster had all
won recognition as men of force
and ability in public affairs. Even
Fairchild had been Attorney-Gen-
eral of New York and had a con-
siderable reputation at the bar,
while John G. Carlisle was one of
the most distinguished figures in
contemporary politics. He had been
the Democratic leader of the House
Speaker of the House and a
United States Senator and his reputa-
tion as a lawyer was scarcely
second to his reputation as a
politician.

Mr. Cortelyou's more immediate
predecessors were both men of
practical experience. Lyman J.
Gage was recognized as the lead-
ing banker of Chicago and Leslie
M. Shaw was not only a banker
and business man but he had
twice been Governor of Iowa.

Mr. Cortelyou never held an elec-
tive office in his life. He never
served in any legislative body. His
public experience has been entirely
clerical. If he has any practical
knowledge of law of political econ-
omy, of finance there is not a line
of his writing or a sentence of
his public utterances to indicate
such knowledge.

Mr. Cortelyou was made Secre-
tary of the Treasury because he
had shown great astuteness as a
collector and disburser of cam-
paign contributions but surely these
are not the qualifications of a
successful minister of finance dur-
ing a period of great financial
disturbance.

Not only does the crisis itself re-
quire a Secretary of great
ability and character who can in-
spire public confidence but im-
portant complicated and vital finan-
cial questions such as currency re-
form and a central bank of issue
will soon come before Congress and
the Treasury Department under its
present head can be of little if
any assistance in solving these
problems.

The act of Sept. 2, 1870, creat-
ing the Treasury Department, pro-
vides that "it shall be the duty of
the Secretary of the Treasury to
digest and prepare plans for the
improvement and management of
the revenue and for the support of
public credit."

What plans for the support of
the public credit could Mr. Cortel-
you propose which would command
the confidence and respect of Con-
gress for a single minute?

With all fairness to Mr. Cortel-
you, The World again asks if his
appointment was not one of the
most stupendous blunders, the Presi-
dent has yet made and all the
greater blunder because Mr. Roose-
velt himself has no head for busi-
ness, law or finance.—New York
World.

Dog's Cold Nose

Is a sign of health, but warm
nose means sick dog. Doctors
judge a dog by his nose and
a man by his hands.
Folks with cold hands need

Scott's Emulsion

Cold hands often mean thin
blood, low vitality and poor
feeding. SCOTT'S EMULSION
has warmth and vitality and
feeding power in it. In con-
sumption and other wasting
diseases it feeds the blood and
gives the power to produce
rich. n n n n n n n

All Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

AS BANK PRESIDENT

Cassie Chadwick Signed
Notes of the Oberlin
Bank.

Continued from Page One.

Toledo, O., Dec. 10.—Was Cassie
Chadwick president of the Citizens'
National bank of Oberlin in May
1902? If not, she had the power of
the president to sign notes of the
bank which passed as currency.

This came to light when United
States Marshal F. M. Chandler re-
ceived a note of the Oberlin bank
which bore the name of Cassie Chad-
wick, signed as president. The
note was found through the investi-
gation of S. B. W. Wagner, deputy
United States marshal, and is held
by Marshal Chandler and will be
turned over to United States Attorney
John J. Sullivan for further investi-
gation.

Government officials now believe
the power of this woman over the
Oberlin bankers was so strong that
they allowed her to handle the bank
issue in blank form as issued by the
government to national banks, and to
sign her name to the notes at will.

The note held by Marshal Chandler
was issued May 20, 1902. The serial
number of 629. This was two years
before the exposure of the doings of
Mrs. Chadwick and the consequent
wrecking of the Oberlin bank.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

naturally there was quite a little
talk about the senatorship from
Ohio, considering the fact that
Senator Foraker had recently an-
nounced that he would not be a
candidate to succeed himself.

The only public utterance I made upon
the subject was, when asked if
I would be a candidate, my reply
was, "I may."

There is no disguising the fact
that I should attain the ambition
of a life time to go to the United
States senate representing the state
of Ohio, and there is no deny-
ing the fact that I have recently
considered the advisability of being
a candidate. I am home just for
a day, having returned from the
East, where I have been en-
gaged in closing up a matter of
business and I am leaving for the
Southwest to be gone until a day
or two before Christmas. I am hav-
ing the situation canvassed and am
considering the matter very care-
fully. If I should decide to be a
candidate I will say so very
frankly and state very fully where
I stand upon any question the
people of Ohio may be interested
in, and will devote my entire time
and energy to the canvass. I will
go over the state and do what is
necessary and honorable to con-
vince the Republicans of the
state of my sincere willingness to
accept that high office if they
should give it to me. There will
be other candidates for each of
whom I have the most profound
respect, and whose selection would
be a credit to the state. I have
very cheerfully supported for some
public office every man who will
likely be a candidate for the sena-
torship from Ohio and on that
account, though they may be better
qualified than myself, I will not
feel called upon to apologize for
my candidacy.

At this time I do not care to
say anything further on the subject
except to say to my friends in
Ohio who have encouraged me in
this ambition, that I appreciate
their gratifying confidence in me.
This frank statement means that
Daugherty reserves the right to be
come an active candidate and prob-
ably will, and that other candidates
who may enter must not accuse
him of treachery on their toes. If
he concludes later to make an
active canvass.

In 1899 Daugherty, though de-
feated for the gubernatorial nomi-
nation, made the strongest attack
against the Hanna organization
which that machine ever experi-
enced. Last year, with Theodore
Burton, he led the uprising at Day-
ton against the Foraker-Dick ma-
chine.

Secretary Williams of the Taft
headquarters on his return, con-
firmed the reports that the Taft
men took no hand in the fight
for the location of the national
convention. He pointed out that
if a fight had been made, the
first man whom they would have
gone after would have been ex-
Governor Herriek, the Ohio mem-
ber of the national committee, and
a pronounced Taft supporter. Yet
none of the Taft men urged him
to vote for any city and he voted
for Denver because social and busi-
ness friends there had asked him
to last summer.

Governor Herriek, in an inter-
view in The New York Sun, point-

ed out that the presidential situa-
tion is Taft against the field,
and that this condition is favorable
to the war secretary. He said:

"There ought not to be any
doubt as to my position. I made
it clear months ago that I thought
Ohio had another opportunity to
present a president to the nation
and that all loyal Republicans
ought to get together and make
secure that opportunity. Never
since William McKinley was by
universal consent made the candi-
date of our state in 1896 has there
been such genuine and devoted ad-
vocacy among the rank and file
of Ohio Republicans of any man for
any office at that which has come
to William H. Taft.

The developments of the last few
days in Washington indicate that
the contest has already reached
the stage where it is the field
against Taft. Just as it was the
field against McKinley at a simi-
lar period of the contest in 1895-
1896. This is the most practical
evidence of his strength and it
shows further that his nomination
will result in a united party and
a victorious campaign."

FOUGHT ON A TRAIN

Two Gangs of Tramps En-
gaged in a Fierce Battle
with Clubs.

Elyria, O., Dec. 10.—A fight with
clubs between two gangs of tramps
on a Lake Shore freight train in
which two men were killed is re-
ported by the crew of the train, which
arrived here about 11 o'clock last
night.

Two tramps, Frank Wagner and
John Baker, were turned over to the
police by the crew, and it is likely
they will be charged with murder.
The train pulled into the yards east
of the city, and there a search is
being made for the bodies.

The fight is supposed to have tak-
en place near Ceylon. Shortly after
the train had passed that town, a
badly battered tramp made his way
to the caboose, and told the crew he
was one of the attacked party, and
that he had escaped just in time to
avoid a fate similar to that which
he claimed his two comrades had
met. He told the crew where to
find the men and sank to the floor
exhausted.

The crew went out over the roofs
and surprised the tramps in a box
car. There they shut them in and
locked the doors, the train meanwhile
running at full speed. Then they
set a watch and made no stop until
this city was reached.

There are bad bruises on the bodies
of the men arrested. They show the
effect of the battle with clubs.

"Sermons From Shakespeare" by
Father Vaughan at Epworth tonight
will be great. Admission, 50c.
The six remaining numbers for \$1 or
\$1.50. Better phone Y. M. C. A.
for tickets at once.

WON MEMBER FOR HIS CHURCH

Preacher's Skill at Quits Was Put to
Good Service.

The Rev. J. H. Royer, pastor of the
Oxford (Pa.) Methodist church, has
been found gambling. The discovery
has not made him any the less popu-
lar with his congregation, as the
stakes he played for were whether or
not his opponent would attend a
series of special meetings. The game
played was one of quots, and the
preacher won.

Mr. Royer is very popular with the
men of the town, and always has a
number of them at his Sunday services.
He noticed, however, that many of the
regular attendants on Sunday were
not present at the evening meetings,
so he went out to find the reason
why. Squire S. H. Smith was the first
man he encountered. The squire plead-
ed pressure of business, but Mr. Royer
would not give up. Finally Mr.
Smith agreed that he would drop his
business and go to the meetings if
the preacher could beat him playing
quots.

The minister took up the proposi-
tion and within a short time a hard
fought game was in progress. Squire
Smith fought valiantly, but was beat-
en by the preacher, and true to his
agreement attended the meetings.
Moreover, he took with him a number
of other lovers of the game, who were
convinced that a man who could beat
Squire Smith pitching quots couldn't
help being a first-class preacher.

According to the report of the
United States commissioner of educa-
tion for 1906 the percentage of illit-
eracy in that year, the latest figures,
was as follows: Germany, 0.11 per
cent; Switzerland, 0.30; Scotland,
2.57; Holland, 4; France, 4.90; Eng-
land, 5.80; Belgium, 12.80; Ireland,
17; Austria, 23.80; Hungary, 28.10;
Greece, 30; Italy, 38.30; Russia, 61.70;
Spain, 68.10; Portugal, 79.80; Serbia,
86; Roumania, 89. In the United
States there is no fixed standard for
measuring illiteracy, but the commis-
sioner places the standard at 10.07.

CONCLUSION NOT REACHED

Local Telephone Case is Con-
tinued.

MORROW AGAINST HENSEL

Suit Being Heard in the Com-
mon Pleas Court

Plaintiff's Claim: Judgment for \$599
for Services in Caring for the
Late Mrs. Shrote.

The case of Mrs. Arnulda Morrow
against Rev. C. W. Hensel, pastor
of the Calvary Evangelical church
and administrator of the estate of
Mrs. Julia Shrote, is being heard in
the court of common pleas today.
Mrs. Morrow

claims she claims is due her for
services which she rendered in nurs-
ing and caring for Mrs. Shrote.
Mrs. Shrote, who possessed prop-
erty valued at about \$4,000, died two
years ago at the age of 80. She
was a devout Christian and in mak-
ing her will, neglected to leave any
property to her friends or relatives,
bequeathing everything to the church.
Rev. Mr. Hensel, as pastor of the
church of which she was a member,
was named administrator. Consider-
able money was willed to the
church in Germany but the larger
part goes to churches and church so-
cieties in this country.

No conclusion was reached in
the hearing of the case of the
United States Telephone company
against the Marion County Tele-
phone company in the court of
common pleas, Monday. At the close
of the day's proceedings, Judge
Hast continued the case until Jan-
uary 2. In the meantime, the
parties will file a number of plead-
ings and the court stenographer
will make a copy of the testi-
mony so that it may be exam-
ined by the judge.

Suit was started in the court of
common pleas, Tuesday, by Jennie
Stevens, against Jacob Lensenmayer,
administrator of the estate of Charles
Lensenmayer. She claims there is
due her \$133 for services which she
rendered in nursing and caring for
the deceased from July 9, 1906, until
March 17, 1906.

The Central National Bank of
Battle Creek, Michigan, Tuesday
took a cognovit judgment in the
court of common pleas against F.
M. Welty for \$242.50.

Dance tonight, Schwingers hall,
Orchestra music, ladies 10c.

DAVID VAN HORN GOES TO INFIRMARY

Was One Time Owner of a
Valuable Farm.

Homeless, Penniless, Aged and
Without Friends is now Com-
pelled to Ask for Help.

David Van Horn, aged 80 years
homeless, penniless and friendless,
was at his own request taken to
the county infirmary Tuesday. Van
Horn, who was at one time the
owner of a fine farm in Pennsylv-
ania, in Bucks County, has for
years been traveling about the
country earning a livelihood sell-
ing medicine and books. Two
weeks ago he was in Marion and
was given means for leaving town
by the authorities.

Tuesday he returned and asked
to be sent to the infirmary where
he will remain at least during the
winter. Van Horn says he has a
brother living in Pennsylvania.

DATES FOR G. A. R. CAMP ARE FIXED

Toledo, O., Dec. 10.—The dates
for the annual encampment of the
Grand Army of the Republic, at To-
ledo, in 1908, were fixed today. The
committee selected August 31 to Sept-
ember 7.

Masquerade skate, Tuesday, Dec.
17. Admission, 10c.

TAFT'S STEAMER HAS SAILED FROM PLYMOUTH

Plymouth, England, Dec. 10.—
The steamship President Grant with
Secretary Taft and wife among
her passengers touched here early
today and sailed westward.
The secretary is so affected by
his mother's death that he re-
fused to receive any one.

Too Many Rockers



Wednesday Special.

We will sell Rockers, Wed-
nesday, at prices never heard
of before, nice large oak rock-
er and polished, will make
a handsome present for your
friend, \$3.75.

EASY PAYMENTS.
McClains.

Give Sensibly

Something beautiful and
useful—a Watch—Nothing
quite so welcome can come
can come from a Christmas
box as one of our gold
Watches, dainty, reliable
and remarkably low priced.
A gift not for a month or a
year, but for many years to
come, beautiful, useful, in
short—Sensible.

G. W. BOWERS
Jeweler. Optician.

Pork Chops Or Mutton.

We have either to your liking.
We kill nothing but good stock,
and guarantee best of satisfac-
tion.

Marion Provision Co.

Two Stores.
N. Main. E. Center.

Groceries Cheaper.

Try our line of fresh
groceries at lowest prices
in the city. We are out of
the high rent district.
Prompt services to any
part of the city.

J. A. Miller,
Phone us—Silver Street.

Gift Jewelry

We have many beauti-
ful things, very suitable
for birthday or wedding
gifts. Our line of watches
are unsurpassed at the low
prices we can name you.
We want you to see them.

J. B. Ovens

New West End Jeweler

BUSCH HAS A SCHEME FOR ADVANCING TEMPERANCE

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—Adolphus
Busch, the millionaire brewer of St.
Louis, was quoted in an interview to-
day as saying he favored local op-
tion and partial Sunday closing of
saloons.

"I am in favor of local option,"
said Mr. Busch. "If a saloon is
obnoxious to a community, let it
be voted out."
"As to Sunday closing, I have a
plan that should meet with universal
approval. It is this: Close the
saloons from midnight until 2 o'clock
Sunday afternoon and then let them
open. That would give everyone an
opportunity to go to church in the
morning."

Masquerade skate, Tuesday, Dec.
17. Admission, 10c.

Try ADAM'S COFFEE.